

Specification

Anti NC1 Monoclonal Antibody

Technical field

The present invention relates to a method and reagent of detecting nephritis using anti NC1 monoclonal antibody. Furthermore, therapeutic implements and medicines are embraced therein.

Background art

Main conventional parameters to detect or diagnose nephritis using the urine sample include the presence and/or level of a protein, albumin, type IV collagen (three chains-domain) and β 2M etc. Further, conventional definite diagnostic method for nephritis depends on a method of staining renal slice samples obtained by renal biopsy in order to observe the deposit of immunoglobulin(hereafter referred to as Ig) or formation of crescents. For example, in order to diagnose IgA nephropathy, detecting “granular deposit of IgA mainly in diffused mesangial region of kidney” may need to be done, for example, as described in p.1071 of Laboratory Examination (2001~ 2002; published by BUNKO-DO). The foregoing detecting granular deposit of IgA can be done by an immunofluorescence assay or enzyme immunoassay, however, it may necessarily require the renal biopsy procedures.

Disclosure of invention

Problems to be solved by the invention

These foregoing methods, however, include the following problems:

The definite diagnosis may need high diagnostic techniques of well experienced pathologists. In addition, at the time when the deposit of Igs is detected, the stage of the nephritis might have already progressed for a long period, sometime for several decades and its renal function might have remarkably decreased. Therefore, in order to diagnose nephritis more simply and more precisely, a better diagnostic method that can diagnose a kidney disease at a very early stage even before deposit of